The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published twice a month—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY.—The new A 1 Clipper ship SEAFIELD, 629 Tons registered, James Mackay, Commander. Her accommodations for passengers is first rate. For passage apply to Captain Mackay on board, or to the undersigned at their Office.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.

Bombay, 29th Jan. 1862.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY NEXT.—Messrs. GREEN'S regular Passenger Ship VERNON, Edward Jones, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars, apply to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 28th September 1861.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

THE fine Screw Steamer ROBERT LOWE, 1277 tons register, Wm. Congalton, Commander, will be despatched from this Port to London via Kurrachee about the 10th February. She will take a limited number of Cabin Passengers; early application is necessary to the Captain on board from 9 to 11 A. M., or the Agents Messrs. Wm. NICOL & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 18TH FEBRUARY—The First Class Screw Steamer LANCEFIELD, Captain Hutchinson, has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE Teak Built Barque JAPAN, 345 Tons, Robert Henderson, Commander, will sail for the above Port on or about the 10th February next.

For Freight and Passage apply to Hajee Mahomed Sedick, at Musjud Bunder, or near the Bombay Green, Fort.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching one of their Steamers to Cochin, touching the usual intermediate ports on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 22nd February.
,, ,, the 22nd March.
,, ,, the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

30th January 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer SINDIAN, Captain Beyts, for Kurrachee on the 6th February next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

For Passage, Freight, and further parti-culars. Apply &c. as above.

31st January 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Puddicombe, Master, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st February, at noon.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 31st January 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new fast sailing Screw-Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain Main, will be despatched TOMORROW, SATURDAY the 1st February to Surat positively.

For first class passage, apply to
Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
1, Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's office,
Bazaar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for first class passengers.

Bombay, 31st January 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, Goolam Ahmed, Commander, thoroughly repaired, and a 1st Class Ship as per Certificate, and having excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will start for the above Port TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st February, at 12 o'clock A. M. positively. Apply to JEVERCHUND ATMARAM KAKA PARACKWALA, at Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw-Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Kelly, Commander, (recently arrived from England) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 4th February, at 4 P. M. positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Manager.

FOR SALE.

THE Ship CLEADON, 863 Tons Register, built at Sunderland in 1856, Classed A. 1, 10 years, re-metaled in July 1861, and ready for immediate employment. For further particulars, apply to Captain Fenton on board, or at the Office of Messrs. Dossabhoy Ruttonjee & Co. Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Seafield*, James Mackay, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Colonist*, Thos. M. Gibson, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their respective packages without delay, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and Captain Gibson will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it has once left the ship's deck.

MERWANJI NUSSERWANJI BHOWNUGGREE.
Agent for Captain Thos. M. Gibson & owners of the Ship *Colonist*.

Bombay, 28th January 1862.

NOTICE.

ASSISTANTS are required in the Miscellaneous Department of our Business.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.

ZINC AND TIN-LINED PACKING CASES, English-made and in good condition.

Apply to the Office of this Paper.

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A STRONGLY BUILT PALANQUIN SHIGRAM adapted for one or two horses, in good condition, lately cost upwards of Rs. 400: now offered at 300.

Apply to "A. B." care of the Office of this Paper.

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THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860, in neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy.

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In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 1050 pages.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1862,

BESIDES the usual matter which is found from year to year in this work, the following lists will be found in the present issue.

THE BENGAL ARMY LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.
THE BENGAL CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.
THE MADRAS ARMY LIST
Corrected up to 1st of October.
THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st of October.
UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSION RULES,
Corrected up to the present time.
A LIST OF DECCAN SIRDARS.
A LIST OF AMEERS IN SIND.
THE ENGLISH TARIFF.
A LIST OF COFFEE ESTATES.
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT RELATING TO INDIA.
ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Price—*Per copy, Rs. 6, Cash; Rs. 7, Credit*
The Almanack will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—*The Almanack can be sent to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.*

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have received "the Bombay Almanack" for 1862, which is beautifully printed and full of clearly arranged information.—*Friend of India, Jan. 9.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been published in this Presidency. This Directory has for many years past been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increased attention to the collection of those details which makes a work of this description useful to every class of the community. It contains, amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, alphabetically, is quite a new feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The "English Directory," is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for Parliamentary and all other information likely to interest Europeans in India. In a word the *Bombay Gazette Directory* for the present year is as perfect in all the branches of information likely to be desired as it is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, December 25.*

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanac and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a monument of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which have issued from the Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the varied and important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India; and those of the Legislative Council passed during last year; and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public, the work is invaluable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January 2.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have said in previous years. We certainly look on it as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January 2.*

The *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, is the thirteenth annual publication of the series, and as each successive number has entered into energetic and successful competition with its predecessor, thirteen very manifest strides towards perfection are behind the present issue. Besides the Calendar and the English Directory, (with lists of peers and commoners,) we have the recent Acts of Parliament for India, Acts of the Legislative Council, Furlough Rules, Financial Statements, Tables of Pay and Allowances, Bombay Commerce, Post Office, Railway, Telegraphs, Customs, Weights, Fares, Judicial Establishments, Commercial ditto, Banks, Companies, Institutions, Societies, Clubs, Associations, the Bombay Press, &c. &c. A list of privileged persons (Native Princes and Sirdars) in the Presidency, is given, with various particulars regarding them. The second part (in the same volume) contains the Civil and Miliary Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These have been compiled and arranged, in their present forms, for the first time, and corrected up to the date of going to press. Much new matter has been introduced. The volume (of about 1050 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and is every way creditable to the press from which it issues.—*Bombay Guardian, December 28.*

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In one handsome vol., containing upwards of 268 pages.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1862.

THIS ALMANACK contains, besides the usual European and Native Calendars, a large amount of useful-matter and Tables of Reference.

*** Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two additional Annas, the Almanack can be forwarded to any part of India, post free.*

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 24th December 1861.

FRESH STORES AND OTHER GOODS.

MESSRS. ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS beg to inform their kind customers and the public generally, that they have just imported per Ships *Lady Octavia, Seafield, Cleadon* and *Redan*, a superior supply of Oilmans stores, in great variety. Friends's Pale Ale and Guinness' extra Dublin Stout.

Also.

Best German Silver and Electro plate Ware, Gig Harness, fashionable silk Umbrellas, Glassware, Plated and Bronzed Hanging and Reading Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.

The articles are too numerous to mention, the stock is very extensive and varied, and the undersigned have no doubt of their ability to meet all demands.

ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS.
Corner of Forbes and Medow Street, Fort.

HERBERT & Co.

HAVE opened their premises in Rampart Row, No. 2 and will carry on their extensive business as heretofore, dealing in all kinds of Scientific Instruments, Stationery, Books, Cutlery, Plated-ware, Engineers' and Surveyors' Requisites, &c., of which a large and varied stock will always be kept on hand.

By every Mail H. & Co. are constantly receiving from their London Export House, Stationery, Music, Travellers' Requisites, newly published Books, portable Instruments and manufactures of novel discovery, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of their Customers

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, near Apollo Gate.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON, successor to C. H. Davis, Dentist, may be consulted at his Office on the groundfloor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.)

CHOLERA MEDICINES.

DR. COLLIS BRONNES' Chlorodyne.

Dr. LEITH'S Cholera Mixtures with and without Opium.

RASPAIES' French Cholera Mixture.

TREACHER & Co.'s Anti Cholera, and Diarhœa Mixture.

Dr. WARBURGH'S Fever Drops.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of the above well known remedies.

☞ Establishment.—At Bombay (the Fort and the Medical Hall, Byculla,) Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee and Kotree.

European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Tardeo.

SUPPORTED by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Captain J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
W. S. Seriot Green, Esq., Secretary.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta, Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

M'COLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE,

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, the 31st Jan., another Grand Change of Performance.—Ariel Vaulting, Shipwrecked Sailor, Horizontal Bar.—Monsiur and Madame Denis.—Comic Intermedes, Olympic Games, A laughable after piece, Harliquin Fantom.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, 1st February. A Grand Representation.

Prices of Admission.

Reserved Seats in Boxes, 4 Rupees; Unreserved Seats, 3 Rupees; Amphitheatre, 2 Rupees; Gallery, 1 Rupee. Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

Bombay, 30th January 1862.

PARIAN WARE.

AN Assortment just received; the first ever imported into Bombay.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*.

			Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots.....	14	p. pair.
,,	French Calf do.....	13	,, ,,
,,	or Lace Brown Leather do.....	13	,, ,,
Lace	Patent Shoes	9	,, ,,

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of very superior Calcutta GUNNY BAGS. Apply to

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.
No. 12, Apollo Street.

C. A. FURDOONJEE

IN returning thanks for the past support begs to acquaint his constituents and the Public in general, that he has just received from England per Ship *Her Majesty*, a fresh batch of Oilman Stores Confectionery, Grocery, best Wines and Beer, &c. &c., which he confidently recommends them of being of the best quality:—

Printed list in detail to be had on application. Fine Mahableshwar Potatoes 4 maunds in a Basket, to be had for Rs. 9.

COWASJEE ARDASEER FURDOONJEE.
No. 42, Medow Street, Fort.

ON SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS of the Undersigned.—LA ROSE CLARET in 1 Dozen Cases, from Messrs. *Block, Grey* and *Block* of London.

ROBERT, STRONG & Co.

Nesbit Row, 30th December 1861.

ALLSOPP'S BEER.

BOTTLED by Messrs. F. Friend & Co., just received by their Agents, in good condition, in Quarts and Pints. Price Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½ per dozen.

Also a quantity of country bottled at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts and Rs. 3½ per dozen for Pints.

DUBLIN STOUT in Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Bombay, Nov. 26th, 1861.

FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., —IMPROVED COTTAGE CHURKAS. Rs. eighty-five each.

BURDON'S WINE.

AN Arrival of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, at Rs. 30 per dozen.

CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.

RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.

BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT, *ex Janet Willis*, from London, of carefully selected Sherries, bottled by *Messrs. R. Johnston & Co.*, Mincing Lane and Pall Mall, London.

Yellow Seal ...	...	...	Rs. 25 per dozen.
Green ,,	...	...	,, 24 ,,
Red ,,	...	...	,, 28 ,,

Early application is requested by

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

PRESENT PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

		per dozen.
SHERRY—		
Amontillado.....	Qts.....	Rs. 32
Pale	Qts.....	,, 26 to 28
Do.	Qts.....	,, 24
Golden	Qts.....	,, 24 to 26
PORT—		
1st quality	Qts.....	,, 28
Do.	Pts.....	,, 15
2nd quality	Qts.....	,, 24
Do.	Pts.....	,, 13
CHAMPAGNE—		
1st quality	Qts.....	,, 40
Do.	Pts.....	,, 20
2nd quality	Qts.....	,, 36
Do.	Pts.....	,, 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling.....	Qts.....	,, 40
Do.	Pts.....	,, 20
MOSELLE—		
Sparkling.....	Qts.....	,, 40
Do.	Pts.....	,, 20
CLARET—		
Margaux	Qts.....	,, 32
Leoville	Qts.....	,, 26
La Rose	Qts.....	,, 24
Medoc	Qts.....	,, 18
Do.	Pts.....	,, 12
BRANDY		
1st quality. Pale.....	Qts.....	,, 28 to 30
OLD TOM—Booth's	Qts.....	,, 20
GINGER WINE, Crabbe's	Qts.....	,, 21
WHISKEY, Scotch)	Qts.....	,, 24
BEER—		
English bottled	Qts.....	,, 6-8
English do.	Pts.....	,, 4-4
PORTER	Qts.....	,, 6-8
Ditto.	Pts.....	,, 4-4
CURACAO, MARASCHINO, & NOYEAU.		40

STRANACK & Co.

10 Hummum Street, Bombay, 21st Jan. 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES.....		per dozen	Rs. 28
Black Seal.....	Amontillado.....		
Bronze do. }	Good Dinner Wines...	,,	,, 24
White do. }			
Brown do. }		,,	,, 22
Yellow do. }			
MADERIA, very old.....		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal.....	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality....A. DePaul.....	Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do. ....A. DePaul.....	Pints	,,	,, 21
Do. ....J. C. Morizot...	Quarts	,,	,, 36
Do. do.	Pints	,,	,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Deinhar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... do. }		per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do. do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE.....		,,	,, 21
TREACHER & Co. do.		,,	,, 18
CURACOA		,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 40
SHERRY BRANDY		,,	,, 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,,
do. ....Julies Robins (30 years old)		,,	,, 50
Rum .....Fine old Jamaica.....		,,	,, 20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London.....		,,	,,
Do....Hollands in cases.....		,,	,,
WHISKEY.....Glenlivat, Crabbie ...		,,	,, 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beers English and Country bottled, just to hand in Excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

EIGHT-HORSE BOILER FOR SALE.

AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast iron Circuiar Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Gauge in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, in excellent condition.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.*

To Her Majesty's Jutices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the meeting of the Worshipful Bench which was to have taken place this day is postponed until Friday next the 31st day of January instant at 3 o'clock P. M.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES.
Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, 24th Jan. 1862.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE this day opened a Branch of our Firm in Bombay, under the style of Ashburner, Bell & Co.

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

Kurrachee, 1st January 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. AARON MOSES GUBBAY has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this day.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 1st January 1862.

NOTICE.

WILSON & Co. beg to inform the Public that they are running Transits from Ootacamund to Sankerrydruig and vice versa.

Ponies, Tonjons, Palkees, Munchiels, &c. to be had on application to their Agent at Metapollium.

Ootacamund, 23rd December 1861.

ICE HOUSE NOTICE.

TO RAILWAY AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—Just landed and for sale, a small Invoice of Deal Planks, and Boards of varying thickness: also a lot of Railway Sleepers, Burnatized to guard against Decay or White ants.

For samples and particulars apply to.

JAMES REYNELL,
Bombay Ice House.

MEMORIAL TO COL. RICHARD BAIRD SMITH, C.B.

THE Chamber of Commerce and the Community at large having been invited by the Central Committee at Calcutta, to co-operate with them for the purpose of erecting to the late Colonel Baird Smith, C.B., a Memorial, Colonel Baird Smith's native parish; I am directed to solicit subscriptions for this purpose. Each subscription will be limited to two Gold Mohurs.

List of Subscriptions already received.

James N. Fleming, Esq.	Rs.	30
Michael A. Scott, Esq.	,,	30
W. F. Stearns, Esq.	,,	30
R. Hannay, Esq.	,,	30
James Bevis, Esq.	,,	30
H. Brooke, Esq.	,,	30
John Cassels, Esq.	,,	30
W. R. Cassels, Esq.	,,	30
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H. Strong, Esq.	,,	30
J. H. Gildemeister, Esq.	,,	30
H. John, Esq.	,,	30
John Campbell, Esq.	,,	30
Clement D. Leggatt, Esq.	,,	30
W. Sim, Esq.	,,	30
A. F. Wallace, Esq.	,,	30
John Farrar, Esq.	,,	30

Further subscriptions will be received by the undersigned.

H. BROOKE,
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, Secretary.
21st January 1862.

SELLING OFF.

IN announcing their intention of giving up business in a short time, Messrs. R. PEAT & Co. beg respectfully to thank the Gentlemen who have kindly honored them with their custom during the past 14 years, and to solicit a continuance of that patronage during the time that the business will be carried on in Bombay.

R. P. & Co. find themselves compelled to give this notice, in order to collect without loss the large amount of outstation accounts, which are due to them and also to enable them to sell off their large and valuable stock.

They beg therefore to give notice to their patrons and the Bombay public generally, that in future their business will be, as far as possible for

CASH ONLY.

A considerable reduction will be made in the prices of their present stock, and on all ready money transactions Discount will be allowed. Town accounts will in future be sent quarterly, subject to 5 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

No notice can be taken of Outstation orders unless accompanied by a remittance.

On hand,

A few "Peat's Saddles," very choice.
London-made Saddles from Rs. 35 upwards.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bridles, fancy and plain.
A large and varied selection of Ladies and Gentlemen's Whips, gold, silver and plain mounts.
Plated, steel, brass and German silver Spurs.
Horse Clothing, Knee-caps, Brushes and other stable requisites.
Double and Single Harness of every description.
Harness blacking and jet, Compo, Boot top, powder paste and liquid, Waterproof and patent Varnish, of superior quality just received.
Railway Wrappers, Gaiters, Knickerbookers, Walking Sticks, Waist Belts, Military equipments of every kind, &c., &c., &c.

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY will be carried on as usual.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice.

A large assortment always on hand.

Just received per Mail Steamer.

Patent Whip Sockets.
Rein Holders.
Regulation gilt Bosses, &c. for Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Staff Corps and Infantry Mounted Officers.
Embroidered Stars and Crowns for Officers' Saddle cloths.

N. B.—A few serviceable strong Saddles, Rs. 35 Nett Cash.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

**** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

Church Gate Street.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS,

Received by last Overland Mail.

Illustrated London News, Jan. 4	Rs.	0 10
Times, Dec. 21 and 28, and Jan. 4 ..		1 8
Lady's Newspaper, Dec. 21, and 28, and Jan. 4..		1 14
United Service Gazette, Dec. 21 and 28		1 4
Naval and Military Gazette, Dec. 21 and 28.....		1 4
The Engineer, Dec. 20, and 27, and Jan. 3.....		1 14
Jackson's Woolwich Journal, Jan. 1		0 8
The Æra, Dec. 22, and 29		1 4
Punch, Jan. 4		0 6
The Lancet, Jan. 4		0 12
Weekly Dispatch, Dec. 22, and 29, and Jan. 5..		1 14
Heerapath's Railway Journal, Dec. 21, and 28...		1 4
Weekly Times, Dec. 22, and 29		0 8
Evening Mail, Dec. 18, to Jan. 8		3 0
Lloyds Weekly News, Dec. 22 and 29.....		0 12
Galignani's Messenger, Jan. 1, 2, 3, and 4		2 8
Bell's Life in London, Dec. 22 and 29.....		1 4
Les Modes Parisiennes, Dec. 29		0 12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street.

PRESENTS FOR THE SEASON.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to inform the Public, of a new arrival by the mail, of English and French Fancy and useful Articles, well adapted for New Year's Gifts and Presents, consisting of—

Ladies' Work Boxes in Rose, Mahogany and Ebony Wood Work Stand and Pin Cushions.
Work and Scent Boxes.
Ladies' Scent, Glove and Jewel Boxes.
Tea Caddys.
Paper Cases.
Envelope do.
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Ivory Paper Knives.
Travelling and Courier Bags in four different sizes, of Doeskin and Morocco.
Beautifully quilted blue and scarlet, sachet sultanes of scent Bags, large and small for the Wardrobe, and also small for the Pocket.
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1862 Almanacs, Diaries and Memorandum Books.
Purses in great variety.
Fancy Meerschaum Billiard and carved Pipes.
Briarwood and Cherry Pipes, silver mounted, plain and Meerschaum Bowls and Stems.
Amber, Meerschaum and Briarwood Mouth Pieces in immense varieties.
Cigar Cases and Stands in elegant and new designs.
English and French Tobaccos of first quality.
Albums for Photographs and Poetry.
Ivory Pen Holders.
Ivory handles Wafer Stamps.
Ink and Pen Stands.
Ladies' Companions and Scissor Cases in Sets.
Paper Weights in Marble, Glass, Bronze, and Gilt.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Card Cases in Tortoise' shell and Morocco.
Thermometers in Marble Stands.
Fancy gilt and bronze Candlesticks.
Manifold Writers.
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Portfolios and Machine Copying Books.
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Sketching Portfolios.
Blocks and Books.
Lockets and Charms with beautiful Microscopic Views.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings Studs in Masonic and other artistic designs too numerous to detail.
Coral Bells.
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Cases.
Knife, Fork and Spoon including handsome Mug in one Case, forming a beautiful Christening Present.
Silver Mugs separate in Case.
A large collection of indestructible, amusing and interesting Children's Books.
A fresh supply of White and Colored Kid Gloves.

These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T. & Co., would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

NOTICE.

A FURTHER SALE of the Persian Barrack Materials will take place THIS DAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P. M., at the Colaba Causeway.

E. SOUTHEY, Captain,
Garrison Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, Garr. Engr.'s Office, 31st January 1862.

NOTICE.

DULY qualified Medical men, desirous of employment in the Indian Navy, may learn the terms on which their services will be accepted by application to the undersigned.

By order of the Principal Insp. Gen., Med. Depart.

W. C. COLES, M.D.,
Assistant Surgeon, Secretary.

Bombay, 28th January 1862.

COFFEE WORKS—MANGALORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected perfect Machinery for the full preparation of Coffee, are prepared to undertake the peeling, sizing, garbling and shipping of any crops entrusted to their care.

Will also undertake the purchase of Coast produce.

B. DAWSON & Co.

Mangalore, 1st Jan. 1862.

AN EUROPEAN offers his services as a servant to gentlemen proceeding to Europe. Apply to "A. Z." at the *Gazette* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR an Out-station, DRAFTSMEN and SURVEYORS.—also a duly qualified European to Superintend the Manufacture and burning of Bricks.

Apply to Messrs. N. Sorabjee & Co., Commission Agents and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c.

TO LET.

AN UPPER PART of a HOUSE, situated in the Fort, well adapted for an office or a Dwelling place. Bell Lane, No. 2.

TO LET.

A LARGE BUNGALOW of good accommodation, on the sea side, situate at Middle Colaba, opposite to Colaba Naval Sanatarium. Apply to Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Daver, near the Oriental Bank, Fort.

TO LET.

AN AIRY and COMMODIOUS House, No. 115, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Screws.

Apply to Manockjee Nowrojee, Cabinet Maker, Medow Street.

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, with immediate entrance, and suitable for a Family, with Stable and Outhouses, situated at the 1st Toll Road, without the Fort, and with supply of Vehar Water.

Apply to Manockjee Jeethrajee, opposite Cowasjee Patell's Tank, or to Messrs. Dossabhoy and Byramjee & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TO LET.

THE Premises at No.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 31st January 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Drawn on	Do. do.	2s. 013/16 to 2s. 2d
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s.09/16d. to 2s. 2d
Calcutta	sight	100
Madras	30 do. do.	99½
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 214 per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 ₹ cent	68 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	23 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	100 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	100 do.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	13¾
Mercantile Bank	250	15 do.	30¾
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2¾ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 ₹sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.Div.
Esplanade Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 ₹ sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	60 ₹ sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Bylculla Land Company	5,100	200 ₹ sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 ₹ sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[₹ Ann 450 ₹ sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 860 Div
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 150 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	.....	Rs. 130. p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	89
" Loan 1835–36	89
" Loan 1842–43	89
" Loan 1854–55	89
New Five Per Cent. Loan	100
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230	Nominal.
Carolus	" 250	do.
Mexican Dollars	" 227	do.
German Crowns	" 204	do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 204	do.
Bar Silver	" 106	
Gold Leaf	" 10-8	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 7s. 6d.	to £3 12s. 6d.
" (Seeds)	£2 12s. 6d.	to £2 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 5s. 0d.	to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£2 15s. 0d.	
To Red Ports	£3 15s. 0d.	
To China	Rs. 10 offd.	
To Clyde	no offers.	

PRICES CURRENT (JANUARY 30th 1862.)

COTTON.	Per candy.
Broach, Surat, and Jumboosur	at Rs. 170 to 172
Dholleras, Bhownuggur,	" 170 to 175
Oomrawuttee	" 165 to 170
Barsee,	" 155 to 160
Candeish,	" 150 to 1·2
Mangalore,	" 158 to 160
Verawul,	" 158 to 160
Comptah,	" 173 to 174
Sawginned Dharwar	" *228 to 230
Madras, Rs. 1500.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Gundeloe	at Rs. 5-9 to 5-10 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6-10 to 6-12 "
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 24 to 25 " 33 to 34

PROGRESS OF KURRACHEE.

(From J. L. Dunolly & Co.'s Overland Circular.)

The commencement of another year affords us a favorable opportunity of taking a review of that which has just passed, and which, in many respects, has been a memorable one for Kurrachee.

The most important event has been the opening of the Sind Railway between here and Kotree, on the 13th May last, being the first link in the chain of communication between the Punjaub and the Coast. The Punjaub Railway Company's line being now nearly complete, we shall very shortly have direct communication between Kurrachee and Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.

The first shipments of cotton were made from Kurrachee in the early part of 1861 per the *Helen Morrow* for Liverpool, and *Chimera* for London, and since then a very fair trade has been done in that staple; 3490 bales having been exported during the year. In Indigo, Wool, and Dates, the first shipments of any importance were also made last year.

The Establishment here, of a branch of the "Agra and United Service Bank" and of "The Bank of Kurrachee" facilitates materially the transaction of business. A Stamp Office has also been recently opened. The Public Works for the improvement of the Harbor have made rapid progress, and the Lower commodious Jetty been improved by the building of several new fast steamers. Several projects for the advancement of the Province have been mooted; amongst others the Establishment of "The Oriental Canal and Irrigation Company Limited" having for its object the formation of Canals between the River Indus at Jerruck, and Gharra, and between Gharra and Kurrachee, to form an artery of communication between this Port and the River, enabling the River Traffic to flow on uninterruptedly, and produce from the N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub, to be taken alongside Vessels loading in the Harbor. The "Western India Steam Navigation Company" intended to supply a want long felt reliable Steam Communication between here and Bombay, has been given up, and its place is to be supplied by the "Calcutta and Burmese Company" who have obtained the Contract for the Mail Service between here and Bombay. In public buildings the Railway Company have commenced building a handsome stone Station, and the new Custom House is making rapid progress it will be above two miles nearer the Merchant's Offices than the old one. A New Stamp and Post Office for the *Town* of Kurrachee are also contemplated, and the Chamber of Commerce propose building a New Hall. The three Banks, the two above mentioned and the "*Oriental*" also contemplate building handsome edifices.

In most articles of Produce, the Exports for 1861 show a marked increase on and preceeding year.

During the first five months considerable activity was manifest in our market; after that, owing to the extreme scarcity and dearness of Produce, the accident to the Railway, the disturbances in Beloochistan, and other causes trade became dull till about September, when the favourable nature of advices from Europe arising from the American intercecine struggle, the failure of the Olive Crop in the Levant, and South of Europe, and later on the inundations in Egypt; and the consequent remarkable firmness of the Home Markets, induced a good deal of speculation, and from September to the close of the year all the Cotton and Oil Seeds that could be brought either on the spot, or for arrival for a considerable period, found ready purchasers at prices never before heard of.

The past year has been anything but a favorable one for Importers.

For Piece Goods, here, in common with Calcutta and Bombay, prices have been very unremunerative, and but little business has been done in consequence. In November, however, news being received of the high prices ruling at home, as well as Goods, as for the Raw Material, in consequence of American affairs,—prices experienced a sudden rise and for about a month considerable business was done, the dealers securing nearly all the Goods on the spot. Metals have been dull of sale; Coal and Coke quite unsaleable. Wines, Beer and Spirits have been imported in large quantities, whilst they can only be moved off very slowly, and all the Godowns are at present full of these articles.

The past month has been a very quiet one. Soon after the dispatch of our last Circular the news of the *Trent* Outrage reached us and the next intelligence was anxiously looked forward to in the hopes that it would make us acquainted with the turn affairs were likely to take between the British and the Federal Governments. In the meantime the purchase of produce was suspended. Owing however to the fact that all the Seed and Cotton that has arrived was purchased *for arrival* some time ago, there has been no accumulation of stocks and there is but little difference in prices.

SMITH'S ANNUAL COTTON CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, *1st January*, 1862.

The annals of the Cotton trade scarcely present a parallel to the year that is past, whether we consider the excessive fluctuations in price, and the enormous amount of speculation, or the extreme degree of excitement and perplexity that has prevailed, and the great confusion into which all the branches of this most important trade have been plunged.

At the beginning of last year the Secession movement in America was in its infancy; the Cotton States had not yet voted themselves out of the Union; and neither in this country nor across the Atlantic had any one fully realised the fearful violence of the tempest that was even then brewing. Indeed so little was the nature of the convulsion foreseen, that it scarcely furnished material for a paragraph in many of the annual circulars of last year, and for several months subsequently the progress of the revolution was viewed with the greatest apathy by the commercial community.

The year opened with an active business doing in our market, on the basis of 7¼d to 7¾d per lb for middling Orleans and 5¼d to 5½d for fair Dholleral Surats; the favourable crop estimate was four millions, and considerable speculation prevailed, chiefly on the ground that political disturbances in the States would retard its delivery and shipment. Up to this time, the advance from the summer of 1860 had been almost uninterrupted; but in February the market sustained a severe check, owing to a concurrence of unfavorable circumstances. Trade in Manchester had been getting less and less profitable for several months, and symptoms of a general glut in most of our markets for Cotton Goods became apparent; the accounts from India in particular came deplorably bad, and in the month of February a complete collapse occurred in Manchester, sweeping away the last trace of that unexampled prosperity which the manufacturing interest had enjoyed for nearly three years. The shipment of the American crop, on the other hand, was pressed forward more rapidly than had been expected, and it began to be seen that one effect of the disturbances in the States would be to precipitate the crop on England much faster than usual; to this was added great stringency in the money market, owing to the continuance of a heavy drain of specie to America, which forced the Bank of England to raise their rate of discount to 8 per cent. These adverse influences depressed the market greatly, and prices gave way nearly 1d per lb from the highest point in January, middling Orleans being quoted at 6¾d in the end of February, and fair Dholleral at 5d per lb.

These were the lowest quotations recorded within the year, and the upward movement in prices which then set in, went on without intermission till the end of October. During March and April, however, the advance in prices was but slow, the political situation of America remaining a little influence in the market, the general opinion being that the Secession of the Southern States would be peaceably effected. The main cause of strength arose from the increasing evidence that the crop would fall considerably short of the early estimates of four millions, and that the existing rate of consumption must lead eventually to great scarcity. Trade in the manufacturing districts, however, continued very bad; frequent strikes occurred among the workpeople, owing to attempted reductions of their wages, and unmistakeable evidence of over production was afforded in the glutted state of our home and foreign markets. In face of these adverse elements, our market took two months to regain the top quotations it had reached at the business done in April was chiefly based upon 7¾d. for middling Orleans and 5¼d for fair Dholleraha.

About this period the news of the attack on Fort Sumpter arrived, and gave a temporary impulse to prices. The prospect of a pacific solution of the American difficulties grew faint, and the public began to awaken to the great Civil Crisis that was impending was drifting into Civil War. Each mail from the States now brought news of the most exciting character—the President's first call for 75,000 men, the attack on the Federal troops in Baltimore, the Secession of Virginia—followed each other in quick succession. Still the Cotton market remained comparatively unaffected, the general public refused to believe that these political troubles would issue in such fatal results. The British people generally viewed with deep regret the prospect of a violent disruption of the American republic, and a large section of them long persisted in believing that the Union would be restored by mutual compromises. Those on the other hand, who foresaw its dissolution, disbelieved in any violent or protracted struggle—they argued that the American people were too intelligent and practical to lavish blood and treasure in coercing a reluctant minority into hateful union with their fellow citizens, and that after some abortive attempts at reconstruction the independence of the South would be acknowledged.

With such views were entertained, no great alarm was felt about the future supply of Cotton. It was not thought that the ports could be closed beyond the opening of the next season, and even if they were, it was hoped that the transit of Cotton would be permitted overland; besides, very large shipments were now on their way from India, which promised timely relief in the event of scarcity, while the great depression of trade in Manchester mitigated the anxiety about short supplies of the raw material. Under these circumstances the market was kept in check during May and June, though the tendency of American Cotton was upwards, and the bulk of the business was transacted on the basis of 7¾d. to 8d. per lb. for middling Orleans, and 5¾d. per lb. for fair Dholleraha.

In July, however, the American question assumed a much graver aspect: the Federal Congress voted enormous supplies of men and money to crush the so-called rebellion, while the South responded with equal energy and resolution. Our market, in consequence, became greatly excited, and the sales of the month reached half a million of bales, exclusive of large operations in Surats, "to arrive," and middling Orleans was raised to 8¾d., and fair Dholleraha to 6d. per lb. In the beginning of August the news arrived of the Federal disaster at Bull's Run, and the public mind was further opened to the relentless nature of the strife. At this point also the tide of public feeling, which had been wavering between the contending parties, began to turn strongly in favour of the South, and each following month transferred to the Confederate cause much of the sympathy and respect that had originally been given to the North. The buoyancy of our market still continued, but owing to the large stock on hand and the miserable prospects of trade, the advance was less rapid than the occasion justified, and September opened with middling Orleans at 9¾d., and fair Dholleraha at 6¾d. During the month, however, the advance became more rapid as the crisis grew more imminent, and another penny was added to the value of American Cotton, bringing prices, at the close of September, up to 10d. for middling Orleans, and 6¾d. for fair Dhollerahs.

Up to this date the consumption of Cotton had received very little check. Spinners, in spite of wretchedly bad trade and a famine of the raw material staring them in the face, had persisted, with few exceptions, in working full time, and the consumption of American Cotton in the first nine months of the year must have averaged 38,000 bales per week. But the severity of the crisis at last forced a general resort to "short time," and the consumption was reduced in the beginning of October about 25 per cent—a policy that should have been adopted at least three months before. "The trade" also began to turn their attention generally to the use of Surats; during the first six months of the year they had been greatly neglected, the consumption not exceeding 3000 or 4000 bales per week; but their great abundance and relative cheapness, added to the urgent necessity for lowering the cost of production, induced Spinners at last to use them more freely. The finer descriptions at first came into demand—Sawginned Dharwar, grown from American seed, started from 6d per lb in the Spring, and never ceased advancing till it reached 10¼d to 11d per lb in November. Good Broach Cotton next came into demand, and the qualities ruling at 6d in the Spring were to 9¼d to 10d per lb in November. As these finer sorts of East India Cotton were run up in value the common sorts came into play. Dholleral and Omrawattee were next sought after, and the better grades, which ruled at 5¼d in June, were carried to 8¼d at the highest point. Comptah and Verawul was much run after, and prices rose from the low level of 5d. in June to 8d. in November. The capricious nature of the demand for Surats was well shown by the unaccountable changes in the values of the different sorts. During the Spring a margin of ¼d. usually obtained between the better class of Sawginned and Broach Cotton on the one hand, and Dholleral and Omrawattee on the other; but at the top of the market the margin had extended in favour of Sawginned to fully 2d per lb. and 1d to 1¼d in favor of Broach.

But to return to the general market. The excitement reached the highest pitch in October. Every avenue for obtaining American Cotton seemed closed up indefinitely; and in spite of the reduced consumption and the extensive resort to Surat Cotton, the confidence of speculators increased daily. The approaching famine of the staple now excited universal attention, and large investments were made by outside capitalists, while all classes of the community were represented in the general scramble to get hold of the coveted article. In the first half of October prices were advanced another penny, bringing middling Orleans to 11d per lb., and in the following week, under stimulating accounts from America, the excitement culminated in the extraordinary advance of another penny per lb. in a single week, —raising the quotation of middling Orleans to *One Shilling* per lb. on the 25th of October—Fair Dholleral being worth 8d per lb.; and it may be observed that more confidence was felt in the article at these prices—unequalled since 1825—than had been evinced at any former period of the year.

During November there was a marked pause in the demand for American Cotton, and prices yielded slightly, though scarcely varying from 12d per lb for middling Orleans, but Surats came into still greater favour, and advanced another half-penny. The consumption of them increased to 12,000 or 14,000 bale per week, while that of American Cotton was reduced to 16,000 or 18,000 bales.

At the end of this month, however, the fancied security of holders received a rude shock upon the announcement of the "Trent affair." The news arrived on Wednesday, the 27th November, and produced a degree of excitement without parallel in the present generation. A deep feeling of indignation found expression on all sides, but the general ignorance of maritime law, produced for a day or two much confusion and uncertainty as to the legal bearing of the question. On the 29th, however, it transpired that the law officers of the Crown had pronounced emphatically against the legality of the seizure, and the press and the public instantly arrived at the conclusion that reparation, or war were the only alternatives. An immediate panic in our market ensued; the conviction sprang up that the American Cabinet would refuse reparation, and that hostilities would commence within a month. It was argued that the Southern Ports would soon be opened, and supplies of Cotton brought here in time to avert the famine. Business, in consequence, was almost suspended, and on Saturday sales were made at 11¾d per lb below the prices of Wednesday. On the following Monday speculation sprang up, and ¼d to ¾d per lb was offered on the cheapest purchases, but on Tuesday and Wednesday the market became more depressed than ever, and middling Orleans was sold at 10d per lb. From that point began another slight recovery, and for the three weeks following the market oscillated violently between 10¼d and 11d, according as the advocates of peace or war had a momentary ascendancy. Latterly, however, the prospects of peace have greatly improved; much importance was attached to the emphatic pronouncement of France in favour of the British view of the "Trent affair;" and our market responded to the more hopeful tone of public sentiment by a rapid advance of more than a penny for the week ending 27th December, bringing middling Orleans again to 12d per lb.

In the last few days, however, more uneasiness has been felt, which has been somewhat increased by the declaration of stock yesterday. The actual returns when made up, showed the unexpected result of 80,000 bales excess over the estimated amount, of which not less than 74,000 bales consisted of American Cotton, the rest stock of that description proving to be 279,000 instead of 205,000 bales as had been computed. This extraordinary discrepancy is supposed to have arisen chiefly from large resales of Cotton in this market on account of spinners, which had been tw itdducted from stock, and from purchases on speculation, erroneously set down to "the trade." It is subject for thankfulness that in this perilous crisis, the gaunt spectre of famine is further off than was dreaded, still the very greatness of the emergency is shown in the strong sense of relief afforded by the addition of only two weeks supply, measured by the ordinary rate of consumption. Our market closes at quotations for American Cotton of ¼d for the better grades, and ¼d to ¾d for the lower below the highest point previously reached, but in Surats the decline has been heavier, and the present currency is 1d. per lb. beneath the extreme range of November.

The prospect of the Cotton trade for the coming year are unhappily shrouded in dense obscurity. It need scarcely be observed that its most vital interests hang upon the decision of the present controversy with America; and it so happens that the same issue which would cripple the general trade and impair the prosperity of the Country, promises to furnish the most timely relief to this foremost branch of its industry. If war ensues with the Northern States, the dark cloud that hangs over the manufacturing districts, from Lancashire will be dispelled, in great measure, for it cannot be doubted that the immense preponderance of naval power on the part of Great Britain would soon enable her to open the Southern ports, and though extreme rates of freight and insurance, owing to the risk of privateers, might keep up a high value for Cotton, yet there is little doubt that our supplies would arrive with tolerable regularity and in sufficient abundance to keep all the spindles in motion. There seems also little doubt that a war with the North would ensure the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and give such a sense of stability to its industrial system, that planters would continue the cultivation of Cotton on nearly the same scale as heretofore. On the other hand, trade in Manchester would profit largely by the eager demand for goods for the South, while the trade with the North is already so trifling that its entire stoppage would scarcely be felt.

It seems, therefore, that a war with the Federal Republic, however deplorable in itself, would, of necessity, promote the interests of Lancashire, and avert that chaos of confusion into which the Cotton trade seems hopelessly drifting. But if peace with America is preserved, the pressure of distress among the manufacturing population must soon become intense. The stock of American Cotton in this port amounts to 230,000 bales, and as spinners have been buying for the last ten weeks at the rate of about 10,000 bales per week, or scarcely more than half their consumption, it is probable that the supply in their hands is almost exhausted, so that the total amount of American Cotton in the Kingdom cannot much exceed 300,000 bales. From this must be supplied—in the event of peace, a large export demand to New York, where prices have risen to 38c. or 19d. per lb. for middling, while more or less will also be sent to the Continent. There cannot, therefore, remain more than 250,000 bales to meet our domestic requirements, or *six weeks supply* at the full rate of consumption. But even at the present very low scale of 16,000 or 18,000 bales per week, it would scarcely last four months, and it is not likely that this rate can be materially reduced till prices are advanced much above the present currency; this would probably require 15d or 16d per lb for middling to restrict the consumption of American Cotton to 10,000 bales per week, and even at that rate *our supply could only last six months.*

When we turn to the prospects of Indian supply the case is but slightly improved. The war panic in our market must have paralysed the machinery set in motion at Bombay for developing the production and shipment of Cotton, and for some months, after the reception of this news, the movement of Surat Cotton towards Europe must be tardy. The total amount now in stock here and afloat is 390,000 bales; and, making a fair allowance for the shipments of the next three months, it is not probable that our available supply, till the end of June, can exceed 600,000 Bales. Of this the Continent will probably take one-half, leaving only a supply of 12,000 Bales per week to our own spinners till the end of June. The prospect then which opens before us is brief—amounts to this.—With the aggregate consumption, reduced to one half its usual dimensions, which could scarcely be effected with a lighter pressure than 15d or 18d per lb for middling American Cotton, our total supply, of all kinds, would be quite exhausted by the 1st July!! while to preserve a few months supply beyond that date, an almost fabulous price might be reached.

From this alarming situation, relief can only be obtained by unlocking the Southern crop of Cotton; but unhappily, there is not yet the remotest symptom of this solution, through the voluntary action of the American people. The North still clings pertinaciously to the hope of crushing out the revolution in the South, and it is daily becoming more apparent that rather than abandon its dream of empire, it will try the desperate resort of abolishing slavery through the horrors of a servile war. Whether or not this policy succeeds, it is certain to add a bitterness to the strife, which will render a settlement in the last degree difficult.

It appears then that the prospect of relief to the Cotton trade turns upon the chance of war between England and America now, or European intervention hereafter. And when we remember that the subsistence of about three millions of people in this country is derived directly or indirectly from that branch of industry, while probably as many more depend upon it on the Continent, there seems every reason to expect that if our present difficulty with America is arranged, the nations of Europe will interpose at no distant date, to urge a settlement of this disastrous conflict. How this policy is to be carried out it is futile to predict, but the interests of humanity and civilization demand that some course should be adopted before long.

Beyond all this chaos of confusion, however, there stretches the prospect of brighter future. The manufacturing interest had expended of late years till every market was saturated with goods, but this famine will effectually purge off the surplus production and prepare the way for a long period of healthy and profitable trade. The extreme scarcity will compel new markets are also forced ing new sources of supply in all parts of the world, and though their contributions may be small for some years, yet they will suffice in time to lessen greatly that painful sense of dependence upon a single source of supply, which has hitherto characterised the course of our Cotton trade.

Import of Cotton into Great Britain.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1861...1,841,000	685,000	208,000		3,035,000
1860...2,579,000	561,000	221,000		3,364,000

Decrease of Import in 1861... 329,000

Deliveries for Consumption in Great Britain.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1861...1,690,000	356,000	205,000		2,252,000
1860...2,240,000	176,000	215,000		2,631,000

Decreased delivery 1861... 379,000

Average weekly delivery for Consumption in Great Britain.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1861...	32,500	6,800	4,000	43,000
1860...	43,100	3,400	4,100	50,600

Average weekly decrease in 1861... 7,300

Export of Cotton from Great Britain.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1861...	263,000	409,000	5,000	677,000
1860...	251,000	316,000	12,000	609,000

Increased Export in 1861... 68,000

Stock of Cotton in Liverpool 31st December.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1861...	270,000	306,000	37,000	622,000
1860...	383,000	121,000	41,000	545,000

Increase of Stock 1861... 77,000

Stock of Cotton in Great Britain 31st December.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1861...	283,000	379,000	38,000	700,000
1860...	395,000	158,000	41,000	594,000

Increase of Stock 1861... 106,000

Quotations for Cotton, 31st December 1861.

	Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.
Orleans	10½	11¾	12¾
Mobiles	10½	11¼	12¼
Uplands	10½	11¾	12¾
Broach Surat	...	...	8¼
Dholleral ditto	...	...	7¾
Omrawattee ditto	...	...	7¾
Comptah ditto	...	...	7
Sawginned Dharwar	...	...	9¼ to 9½

Quotations for Cotton, 31st December 1860.

	Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.
Orleans	6¼	7¾	8
Mobiles	6¼	7¾	7¾
Uplands	6	7¼	7¾
Broach Surat	...	...	5¾
Dholleral ditto	...	...	5¼
Omrawattee ditto	...	...	5¼
Comptah ditto	...	...	4¾
Sawginned Dharwar	...	...	5¾

Estimated Real Consumption of Great Britain at this Date

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1861...	16,000	13,000	4,000	33,000
860...	43 000	4,000	4,000	51,000

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER.....M. BALFOUR, ESQ., in India.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBITSUR, SHANGHAI; AND HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £250,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay.....H. B. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta*.....H. G. DUNLOP, Esq.
Manager at Madras.....E. MORRIS, Esq.
do. *Agra*.....W. BIRKS, Esq.
do. *do. Kurrachee*.....R. E. W. BAKER, Esq.
do. do. *Lahore*.....HECTOR GORE, Esq.
do. do. *Umritsur*.....T. BAILEY, Esq.
do. do. *Hong-kong*.....H. NOBLE, ESQ.
do. do. *Shanghai*.....H. TURNER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).
THE ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
"	3 do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
"	2 do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
"	1 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
"	on demand	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland		1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland		1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes		1s. 11¾d. do.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing in the Bank's Bills in England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Drafts should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, Her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Drafts for sums of £50 and upwards are granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ..... 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 5 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 6 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 8 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to *"The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,"* and to state distinctly the sum and value of the Bills which are to be drawn. *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Paper, Shares in Companies in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Bank does not take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, at the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business.....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .....10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

MESSRS. Finlay, Clark & Co. are appointed Agents to the Corporation in Kurrachee Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, and issues Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Cities of Europe, at the following currates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0¼d. "
"	3 do.	2s. 0d. "
"	2 do.	1s. 11¾d. "
"	1 do.	1s. 11¾d. "
"	On demand	1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11¾d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers, on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11¾d. "
Drafts at 6 months' sight are also granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills collected at the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ..... 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 5 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Jan. 30	H. B. Mildmay	Webb	Amherst.
"	Perseverance	Williams	Mauritius.
"	Maharaj (S)	Parker	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—Mrs. and Miss Cotter; Mrs. Masters; and 149 deck.

Port Clearance.

The ship *King Lear*, W. Crondon, bound to London, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Calcutta.

Ship *Celestial Breeze*.—800 barrels Saltpetre, 3,474 bags Sugar, 655 bags

Bombay Harbour on the 30th November last in charge of 3rd Class Pilot Mr. McConnell, is published for general information :—

Although blame is due to Mr. McConnell for running the unnecessary risk which led to this accident yet the Governor in Council learns on enquiry that he did not exhibit any want of skill in the subsequent management of the vessel, and that he has been uniformly steady in conduct and attentive to his duty. The Governor in Council therefore thinks is sufficient to direct his suspension from pay and employment for two months, and that he be reprimanded and cautioned to be more careful in future.

" After very carefully considering all the statements made before us, we are of opinion that the grounding of the Ship " Queen of the Seas" occurred through an error of judgment on the part of the Pilot Mr. McConnell.

" We consider that he ran an unnecessary risk, in attempting to drop so long a ship, between the " Owen Gunday" and the Middle Ground Shoal, and that the safe and proper course under the circumstances, was to have waited until the sea-breeze set in, when the " Queen of the Seas" under proper control, might have been safely taken out of the Harbour."

W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieut. Col.,
Secretary to Government

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1862.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have made the following appointments :—

E. W. Fern, Esq., the present Sudder Ameen of Poona, to be Sudder Ameen of Dholka in the Ahmedabad Zillah.

Khan Saheb Goolam Mohideen wulud Abdool Kadur, Sudder Ameen of Rutnagherry, to be Sudder Ameen of Poona.

Row Saheb Purshetumrow Shidashwur Binaywallay, Moonsiff of Oullian, to be Sudder Ameen of Rutnagherry.

Arum Venaek Govind, Moonsiff of Bhewndy, is granted 15 days' leave, from the 13th instant inclusive, under Section VIII. of the Uncovenanted absentee Rules.

The privilege leave of absence, for six weeks, granted to Lieutenant Gierdan, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, on the 23rd December 1861, is cancelled, at his own request.

Mr. W. T. Cole, Supernumerary Deputy Collector and Magistrate, reported his arrival at Kurrachee on the 11th instant.

Moor Ameer Buksh Talpore, Officiating 1st Class Extra assistant to be Collector and Magistrate of Shikarpoor, is appointed a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Ghotekee.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer " BERAR," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, at 6 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

	POSTAGE.	
	Vid Marseilles.	*Vid Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce.....	Rs. 0 6 0	 0
" 1 "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 " 0
" 2 "	" 0 14 0	 0
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer " PEKIN," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 13th February, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for Ceylon will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th February.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE AND SIND, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND		To GALLE AND CHINA.	
February	12th, 27th.	February	14th, 14th.
March	12th, 27th.	March	14th, 29th.
April	12th, 27th.	April	14th, 29th.
May	12th, 24th.	May	14th, 29th.
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th.
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29 h
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th.
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th.
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th.
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th.
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th.

MAILS FOR PERSIAN GULF.

The mails for Persian Gulf, per Bugla " SALAMATY" will be closed THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CALENDAR—JANUARY 1862.

New Moon.....Thursday 30d. 7h. 40.8m. A. M.

Day.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur	30	Martyrdom of King Charles	6 36	5 51	11 31	11 53	
Fri.	31		6 36	5 52	19 10	—	
Sat	1		6 35	5 52	10 28	0 48	
Sun.	2	4th Sundayafter Epiphany	6 35	5 53	1 3	1 19	
Mon.	3	—Purification of V. Mary.	6 35	5 53	1 36	1 51	
Tues.	4		6 35	5 54	1 56	2 23	
Wed	5	St. Agatha.	6 35	5 54	2 59	2 58	

Date 29th Jan. Time—h. 59m. 15s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday, 30th.—Mungo Park's second voyage, 1804.
Friday, 31st.—Cape Horn first doubled 1616.—Mutiny at Vellore, 1807.
Saturday, 1st.—Battle of Mortimer's Cross, 1461.
Sunday, 2nd.—Battle of Tewkesbury, 1461.
Monday, 3rd.—Capture of Monte Video, 1807.—East India Railway opened, 1855.
Tuesday, 4th.—Fortress of Daroon Nagpore surrendered, 1851.
Wednesday, 5th.—Sir Robert Peel born, 1788.—Victory of Lord Cornwallis over Tippoo Saib, 1791.—Occupation of Buraagoon 1857.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office on the 30th January 1862.

3569 Munohoridass, Jamsetjee Sons & Co.
3798 Captain Bristow.
3583 Adamjee Hussunjee.

THE Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	3 Jan.	CEYLON	17 Jan.
FRANCE	5 Jan.	CHINA	31 Dec.
MALTA	7 Jan.	SINGAPORE	6 Jan.
ALEXANDRIA	8 Jan.	PENANG	7 Jan.
SUEZ	18 Jan.	CALCUTTA	21 Jan.
ADEN	20 Jan.	MADRAS	25 Jan.
MAURITIUS	6 Jan.	N. W. PROVINCES	25 Jan.
CAPE	10 Dec.	SCINDE—KURRACHEE	24 Jan.
AUSTRALIA	24 Dec.	PUNJAUB	15 Jan.
BANGALORE	24 Jan.	RANGOON	25 Dec.

WE received yesterday papers from Calcutta of the 21st instant, from Madras and the North-West Provinces of the 25th, and Poona of Wednesday last.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

NEWS FROM CHINA to 15th JANUARY.

Arrived, steamer *Columbian* from Hongkong 15th, Singapore 22nd, and Penang 24th Jan.

The principal news during the past fortnight has reference to the loss of Ningpo by the Imperial party, and its capture by the rebels. Nearly the whole of the city population is reported to have fled; the few left behind were subjected to every sort of indignity, and ultimately permitted to die in the streets. The trade and prospects of the peace are now hopelessly ruined.

Nothing important from Japan.

The new Regulations not been relished by the British community.

All quiet at Pekin.

At Nanking the power of destruction possessed by the rebels is not abated.

Mr. Henry Parker goes to England by the present Mail.

COMMERCIAL.

Opium at Hongkong has materially declined since the despatch of last mail, principally owing to the arrival of large supplies of both Bengal and Malwa; at present there is little demand for either kind.

Patna, 705 dlrs.
Benares, 695 dlrs.
Malwa, 690 dlrs.

Opium at Shanghai. The market continues very dull.

Arrival of the *Columbian*, not yet known there.

Patna and Malwa both 575 taels.

Exchange at Hongkong is lower.

On London, Bank Bills 4s. 6d. one farthing.

First Class Private Paper 4s. 6d. two farthings.

Bombay, two hundred and sixteen and one half Rupees.

Calcutta, two hundred and seventeen Rupees.

Exchange at Shanghai had declined.

On London Bank Bills six shillings one penny one farthing.

First Class private six shillings one penny three farthings.

Cotton at Hongkong, Bombay 2945 bales sold.

Stock 30,230 bales.

Old good to fine taels ten two to ten six. Medium to good, nine four to nine nine. Common, eight to nine two.

New good to fine taels ten eight to eleven two. Medium to good, ten to ten six. Common, nine four to nine nine.

Rice at Hongkong, Bengal, two dollars per picul; Market little firm.

The H. M.'s steamer *Urgent*, from Mauritius, anchored at Galle on Tuesday last at 2-10 P. M.

The steamer *Japan*, from Saugor, anchored at Galle on Tuesday last at 3-20 P. M.

The steamer *Bengal*, from Calcutta, was signalled at Galle yesterday at 7 A. M.

MAJOR C. TOWER, H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor.

DR. C. G. WIEHE has been appointed Inspector General of Prisons in the Bombay Presidency, in succession to Dr. Ogilvie, deceased.

WE reprint below an article from the *Bengal Hurkaru* beginning with the now not very novel intelligence that the Indian Navy is about to be abolished. It may be so,—but we dont believe it.

WE observe that the Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba, Principal Sudder Ameen of Poona, has been nominated Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmednuggur, in succession to Mr. Gonne, of the Civil Service, who proceeded to Europe.

MR. ARTHUR E. D. GREY, Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind, has been appointed Under Secretary to Government, with the view of his being placed in charge of the Office of Secretary to the Legislative Branch of the Bombay Council.

MR. GEORGE SCOTT, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherry, has been appointed to succeed Mr. James Gibbs, as Special Income Tax Commissioner, Collector of Income Tax, and Superintendent of License Tax, for the Town and Island of Bombay.

THE result of the enquiry instituted by Government into the circumstances connected with the grounding of the ship *Queen of the Seas* while proceeding out of Bombay harbour on the 30th November last, appears to be that Mr. McConnell, the Pilot in charge of the vessel, has been suspended from pay and employment for two months, and he is farther to be reprimanded and cautioned to be more careful in future. The grounding of the ship occurred through an error of judgment on the part of Mr. McConnell in having ran an unnecessary risk, " in attempting to drop so long a ship, between the *Owen Gunday* and the Middle Ground Shoal," while " the safe and proper course under the circumstances was to have waited until the sea breeze set in."

THE *Englishman* and *Bengal Hurkaru* do not seem quite at one about the relations that ought to subsist between the new Legislative Councils and the press. The *Englishman* will be content if the press is allowed the same privilege as strangers. The *Hurkaru* would have more, and speaking of the practice in those great assemblies, whose practice is law to Englishmen everywhere, says " *Strangers* are still ordered to withdraw when the division bell rings, but neither in the Lords or the Commons is the Reporter's gallery cleared on such occasions." This is a mistake, reporters are both in theory and in practice strangers in both houses of Parliament and have to withdraw, when other strangers do. It is true, they dont withdraw far and they are provided with very comfortable quarters; but these are matters of courtesy not of right. In this matter we side with the *Englishman*. We must not be riding the high horse over bumptiously. We shall all get as much of the Legislative Councils as we want, no doubt.

THE health of the town has improved slightly during the past week. The official mortuary report for this period shews the number of deaths to be 386, being 9 fewer than the preceding week, but 71 above the average of the past ten years. There have not been so many deaths from cholera as during the previous week, there being 93 deaths from that epidemic. The deaths from fever were slightly higher being 162. From diseases of the nervous, vascular, respiratory and alimentary systems, there were 10, 1, 24 and 57 deaths respectively. There were 34 deaths from cachexy and debility, two from leprosy and one from dropsy. The casualties from accidents and violence amounted to two. In order of caste, the deaths may be classed as follows :—Hindoos 236, Mahomedans 100, Parsees 19, Jew 1, Native Christians 14, Europeans 14 and Negro Africans 2.

WE feel sure that the official telegram from Earl Russell courteously communicated to the press by Mr. Chief Secretary Robertson—that the United States Government has agreed to deliver up the prisoners to Her Majesty's Minister, has given unqualified satisfaction to all our readers. The clouds which so suddenly and threateningly filled the horizon, and cast a shadow of death, have as suddenly and completely disappeared. When these clouds lowered, it was already " the day of the east wind" to both our own country and to America; and it is in mercy to both countries that the Almighty " stayeth his rough wind in the day of the east wind." We are sure that all sensible people rejoice at heart that war has been averted. Many may make foolish speeches in thoughtlessness or in excitement which are expressive of sorrow rather than of joy at the peaceful issue. We are ready to make every allowance for such speeches, and to believe that those who utter them, on whichever side of the Atlantic they may be, do not express their real sentiments. We certainly should be ready to grant a very broad margin of allowance for our excited trans-Atlantic friends, when we find an aged, experienced, public man like Sir James Outram making so foolish a speech as he is reported to have made at a public hotel at Cairo —'that it was a great pity the English had not given the Yankees a good 'licking without waiting for an apology.' The American Consul who was one of Sir James' listeners, Gene[illegible], like ourselves, ascribed the speech to evidently[illegible]ss, as he took no notice of it. It is thoughtlessness, Russell's Despatch was couched said that Earl [illegible]ugh firm language. We can in very friendly th[illegible] all his Lordship's public readily believe this, as [illegible] the "difficulty" have speeches on the subject [illegible]oathy and kindly been characterised by sym[illegible]versity, without feeling for a great nation in a[illegible] the honor of any diminution of jealousy for [illegible] a peace-England. Earl Russell has thus been [illegible]y in maker. The American Plenipotentiary [illegible] London has also the credit of having adopte[illegible] prudent, pacific course of conduct throughout the critical circumstances; especially in having despatched a fast-sailing steamer, which would outstrip Lord Russell's despatches to Washington, warning Mr. Seward of the storm produced in England by the outrage on the *Trent*, and of the necessity of voluntary concessions, before the delivery of the formal demand for the restoration of the prisoners. We feel, however, that a very great share of the blessedness of the peace-maker belongs to Lord Lyons. He has acted throughout with a prudence and wisdom which are generally found only in " multitude of years." He privately and unofficially communicated to Mr. Seward the nature of the English ultimatum before he delivered it officially; and it is very easy to understand how far such a course of conduct, on the part of one in his position, made for peace. He has acted with great self-command, with a deep sense of the responsibilities of his position, with all fidelity to the Government he represents, and with all friendliness to the foreign Government which accredits him. He has shown himself to be equal to a great crisis. We are persuaded that the services which President Lincoln has rendered to the cause of peace between England and America can hardly be fully appreciated. He has had to set his face as a flint against his own friends—to exercise his magisterial power in opposition to those who conferred that power—to do what he believed to be right, even under the imputation of compromising the honor of his country. We had confidence in him, that he would adopt the course which wisdom dictated. Never was a man placed in more trying and embarrassing circumstances, and we are unable as yet to charge him with any indiscretion. He, also, has been a peace-maker. To such men we shall feel under obligations, just in proportion as we understand and realize the evils of war.

The American Chancellor of exchequer has published his Budget. The chief facts of it are enormous expenditure; declining revenue; increased, novel, and unpopular taxes; and a growth of debt more rapid than the world ever before saw.

" The President, in his Message, gave the expenditure for the already elapsed *quarter* of the year ending with June next at less than 100 millions of dollars, which, if continued over the other three quarters, would, of course, give 400 millions of dollars, or about £80,000,000 sterling, for the expenditure of the year. But the Secretary of the Treasury states the year's expenditure at 543 millions of dollars, or about £111,000,000! This is a sum larger by several millions than Great Britain ever spent in any one year during her existence as a nation. Only twice has the expenditure of this country reached £100,000,000 (in 1813 and 1814 the gross expenditure was about £106,000,000); and in each of these years the interest of old debt were about 30 millions, reducing the expenditure for the actual transactions of each year to £76,000,000. The Americans began the war and the year almost free of debt—so that the civil war is in its very first year costing the Northern States of America £35,000,000 more than the war with almost all Europe cost Great Britain during the most costly of the twenty years that it raged. If we took the whole period of the anti-French or anti-Napoleon war, the average annual expenditure of this country, interest of debt included, was little more than a *half* of the sum which is set down in the American Budget as the expenditure of the Northern half of the late United States for the current year. The Secretary adds that, if the civil war continue till June 1863, the expenditure for the year then ending will be only 379 millions of dollars, or a reduction of 164 millions of dollars on the present year; but calculations for a period so far on in futurity are obviously of little value—except, indeed, as showing that the Federal Government contemplates as at least probable the duration of this war not merely for months, but years. The expenditure per head of population is in this country, even in these days of costly warlike establishments, not much above £2, or, deducting the interest of debt contracted by our predecessors, about £1, 10s.—it scarcely exceeded that rate even in the years of the war with Russia; the present expenditure by the Federal Government gives, per head of the population of the Northern States, nearly £6!

So much for what is being spent—what about providing the money? As is usual and natural in the case of wars, the financier finds that the same causes which have increased his expenditure have dilapidated his revenue. Hitherto, or for many years past, almost the whole revenue of the Central Government of the United States has been derived from Customs-duties—thus, in 1859 (the last year for which we have a complete return), of less then 53½ millions of dollars of revenue, more than 49½ millions were derived from the Customs. Since 1859, great additions have been made to that branch of taxation, and the Secretary of the Treasury lately estimated the Customs for the current financial year at 57 millions of dollars. He now finds from experience that he must reduce his estimate to 32 millions! Thus, one effect of the war has been to reduce by nearly a half the sole source of revenue hitherto possessed by the Federal Government—at one blow, so to speak, the Government finds its revenue halved and its expenditure quadrupled—the candle set a-blazing at both ends."

These are stubborn facts, and cannot be contemplated without a repeated inquiry as to the justice of the war, which is prosecuted at such an enormous expense, and as to the probabilities of its longer duration. With regard to the first of these inquiries, we do not see how the Federal Government could have avoided the war without pusilanimously and wickedly having betrayed the trust that it has received from the founders of the nation, having abandoned every sacred principle connected with the cause of law and Government, and criminally betrayed the dearest interests of man. We do not see that the Federal Government would have gained anything by avoiding the war in the only way in which it could have been avoided—by letting the South go. The evil would only have been postponed. With regard to the second inquiry the probabilities all support the opinion, that the war is yet to be a protracted one. The Federal Government seems to be gaining advantages in the struggle; but they are not of such a decisive character as to warrant an opinion, that the conflict is likely to be brought to a speedy termination. What course events may take at any time cannot be foreseen by man; and the issue of this civil war is known only to him, who sees the end from the beginning.

Local News.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—A Lecture on Astronomy will be delivered this evening at eight o'clock in the Town Hall by Dr. R. S. Sinclair.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, on Saturday next, the 1st February, at 4 o'clock P. M., when the following will be brought forward :—

Presented by the Author.

1. Typhoid Fever in India—clinical characters, morbid anatomy, and etiological relations. By Surgeon W. Hanbury, H. M. 33rd Foot.

Presented by the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department.

2. On the value of diluted Nitric Acid as a remedial agent in Intermittent Fever. By Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bazunjee Rustonjee, Charitable Dispensary, Kurrachee.

VICTORIA MUSEUM.—At a meeting of the Victoria Museum Committee yesterday on the proposition by the Hon'ble Jugunnath Sunkersett, it was determined to raise an extra fund in order to associate Prince Albert's name with that of Her Majesty in the proposed Museum. The following subscriptions were raised on the spot.

	Rs.
The Hon. Jugunnath Sunkersett	150
Premabhoy Hemabhoy, Esq.	150
Mugunbhoy Kurumchund, Esq.	150
Oomabhoy Huttising, Esq.	150
Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq.	150
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.	150
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.	150
Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	150
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.	150
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	150
Mahomed Yoosuf Moorghay, Esq.	150
Munguldass Nathoobhoy and his two Sons	450

We shall publish the native proceedings to-morrow.

MR. MCCOLLUM'S CIRCUS.—The great success which has crowned Mr. McCollum's efforts in the Amphitheatre has induced him to give another performance this evening. The rush of spectators for the last few performances has been so great, that scarceiy a seat is to be found unoccupied in any part of the Circus. The feats, both equestrian and acrobatic, are both varied and are extraordinary.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of the 23rd Regt. N. L. I. :—

MARCH.
QUADRILLE, " Zurick" ..... *D'Albert.*
SELECTION, " Maschera" ..... *Verdi.*
WALTZ, " Friendens Palmens" ..... *Bela.*
CHORUS, " Satanella" ..... *Balfe.*
GALOP, " Militaire" ..... *Kuhner.*

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

DIPPING WELL AT COLABA.—A letter was ordered to be addressed to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government regarding an application made by Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, to obtain permission to construct a dipping well at Upper Colaba; —It is as follows :—" I am directed by the Municipal Commissioners to state for the information of Government, that a Parsee Gentleman, Mr. Eduljee Nesserwanjee Colabawalla, has communicated his wish to construct a dipping well near the Parsee Bazaar at Upper Colaba, where water is scarce, and as this work is proposed expressly for the benefit of the public, and in especial the poorer classes in that locality, the Commissioners have no objection to comply with Mr. Eduljee Nesserwanjee's request. I am therefore instructed, in forwarding a sketch plan of the best site that can be found for the dipping well proposed to be twelve feet square, to express a hope that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to sanction the site required being made over for the purpose intended."

Read a Memorandum from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government communicating sanction of Government to an estimate from Acting Chief Resident Engineer for extending the main pipe in Gunpowder road, Mazagon.

Resolved that Mr. Rowlands be requested to proceed with the work without delay.

A letter was read from the Chief Secretary to Government regarding the exemption from water rates of the foundation school attached to the synagogue at Byculla, and the following communication ordered to be sent to David Sassoon, Esq. by the Secretary :—" That the Municipal Commissioners having submitted to the favourable consideration of Government your application of the 3rd instant, to exempt from water rates the foundation school attached to the synagogue at Byculla, Government, I am sorry to say, have declined to entertain the Commissioners' recommendation."

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

33. Jadunath Brizruttonjee Maharaz *vs.* Carsondass Mooljee and another. (Part heard.)
20. Doe on the demise of Jehangeer Bezonjee *vs.* Roe afterwards Shaik Ebrahim bin Shaik Cassum.
21. Shamjee Gopal *vs.* Tapidass Treebhovundass, &c.
22. William Newton *vs.* John Watson and another carrying on trade, &c.

SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

THE following cases are set down for hearing in the Court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut on Friday the 31st January 1862.

Konkun.—Vithul Deodut Aderkaree *vs.* Bapoojee bin Poonjajee deceased, his sons and heirs, Deojee and Bhuda.

Special Appeal No. 4238.—Konkun.—Wasoodeo Sudasew *alias* Babjee Thosur *vs.* Dinkur Mahdeo Dhapre.

Special Appeal No. 4267.—Konkun.—Mahadoo bin Heeramun Tellee *vs.* Mudun Wullud Shaik Ahmed.

Special Appeal No. 4289.—Konkun.—Laldass Mahdhoodas *vs.* Narain Poorshotum Naik.

Special appeal No. 4290.—Ahmednuggur.—Ramjee Wullud Yessajee Jadhow *vs.* Kustoorchund and Johurmul, the latter deceased, his son and heir, Purtabmul, a minor, his grandfather and guardian Kustoorchund Wullud Ukhechund.

Special appeal No. 4300.—Dharwar.—Lokapa bin Narapa *vs.* Ramchunder Appajee.

Special Appeal No. 4301.—Poona.—Gopal Bhaskur Pensay *vs.* Ladaee Kom Ramjee, Balkrishna bin Ramjee and their securities Bapoo bin Sewjee and Yesaee Kom Bapoojee.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

(*From the Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 20.)

We understand that the Government of India have decided upon the abolition of the Indian Navy, and that instructions will be shortly sent to Bombay to give immediate effect to this resolution, by putting the vessels out of Commission and pensioning the Officers.

The formal sanction of the Secretary of State must be obtained to this measure before it is actually carried out; but whatever the ultimate fate of the Service may be, we question the wisdom of abolishing it at the present moment.

Our Naval forces in these Seas, in the Straits and in the waters of China and Japan are not even now upon a scale commensurate with the numerous important duties committed to their care, and with the prospect of war staring us in the face, it seems bad policy to weaken our strength by the laying up of a single vessel of a war.

When we take into consideration the number of unprotected ports on our coasts where a busy trade is being carried on, and the amount of tonnage employed and capital invested, it is plain that in case of hostilities with a maritime power, we shall require every ship of war we can command to secure our harbours and commerce, besides which our shipping in the Indian Seas must be protected by cruizers in every direction.

Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore, will all require vessels of war, as will also the various ports in the Bay of Bengal, the Pilot station at the head of which must be duly guarded.

Two Vessels of the class of the *Feroze*, would be invaluable cruizing at the Sandheads for the protection of the station, and of the shipping passing in and out of this port; while the rest of the vessels of the Indian Navy might be left to protect the Western coasts of the Peninsula; for it may be depended upon that the Admiralty will not be able to spare a sufficient number of vessels for the service that will be required.

But whether the proposition to abolish the Indian Navy be at once carried out or not, we trust that justice and every consideration will be shown to the officers who will be thrown out of employ. These officers have the same claim on the Staff, as the Officers of the late Indian Army and have always rendered good service wherever employed; and we do think that some compensation is due to them for blighted prospects caused by the abolition of their Service, a measure brought about not by any misconduct of any portion of it, but simply on account of the desire of Government to transfer to another Service the duties hitherto performed by them.

There has been no breach of engagement, no failure of duty on the part of any one member of the Service, and as it is solely for the supposed interests of one party concerned, that the contract is to be annulled, the non-consenting party is surely entitled to equitable consideration.

It is on the younger members of the Service that the blow will tell most severely; young men who have served from four to five years and are still Midshipmen or mates, and whom it is proposed to pension off on £40 a year.

It was, we believe, at first proposed to draft these youths into the Royal Navy, and to make up to them the difference of pay between the two services until they became Lieutenants.

This would have been a just and equitable measure, which we maintain paying these Officers off with a paltry pension of £40 a year, is not.

What can these youths do? or what service can they join, and what is to compensate them for the loss of that assured position and promotion in due course which were the inducements that caused their friends to place them in the Indian Navy? Their passed time will be all lost, and the only equivalent offered to them is a pension of £40 per annum! Even if this amount were doubled it would be but a poor compensation to them for the ruination of their prospects.

We trust that Lord Canning will take this matter into further consideration, and deal with it in accordance with his own strong sense of justice and equity, when we feel convinced that the smallest amount of injury possible will be inflicted.

There is one point which has occurred to us in the consideration of this question, and that is, that a mistake has been committed in not sending for Commodore Wellesley the Naval Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, to come round here and assist the Government and the Officer at the head of the Marine Department with his experience and knowledge of the Service over which he rules; on the one hand the Government would have largely benefitted by his assistance and judgment in arranging the details for carrying out the desired measure, and on the other the interests of the Service would have been properly represented and defended.

We now take leave of the question for the present, but in the event of the Officers of this Navy not feeling satisfied with the treatment that may be awarded to them, we presume they may appeal to the Secretary of State.

BRITISH AGENT AT MUSCAT.

(*From the Bengal Hurkaru, January* 21.)

The Bombay papers allude to the removal of Lieutenant Pengelley from the charge as British Agent at Muscat, but assign no reason for the fact. The following detail may help perhaps to show the reason why. After Brigadier Coghlan's successful mission to Zanzibar and the acceptance of the award made by the Government of India by the Sultan's (brothers) of Muscat and Zanzibar Captain Pelly was appointed as our agent to succeed Colonel Rigby at the latter, and Lieutenant Pengelley to occupy a similar position at the former place. This gentleman was accepted solely for his somewhat limited knowledge of Arabic. It was Hobson's choice and the Government appointed the only person they could find even with this small modicum of the needful tongue. In addition, Lieutenant Pengelley was a respectable man and being of a serious turn of mind, prudence it was thought, might prove one of his qualifications. But on his arrival at Muscat he found the Sultan in full force, and bent most solemnly on chastising another brother in possession of a province as Governor not very far away.

This young man was wilful in the extreme. He admired beauty especially in women and indulged the taste. He agreed with Solomon and loved good wine,—a *leetle* too much. He despised financial economists, lived luxuriously, [and was by no means particular from whence the money came. Citizens complained frequently not so much for loss of their wives as the abstraction of their profits. And hence his brother's anger and the threatened chastisement. Lieutenant Pengelley tried persuasion, it was of no effect. He started off with a *British ship of war*, and reached a place about midway from Muscat and the culprit's place of residence, at which the Sultan very soon arrived in force. He then invited the sinning younger brother to meet his angry relative, and sent a *Pass of safety to an fro under the British seal, guaranteeing personal security from the time he came until he might return home.* He, believing in English faith and the word of an Englishman came down. An hour was named for the meeting of the brothers. He promised, but did not come. He wrote apologising, and named another hour of the following day. Lieutenant Pengelley seems, to have forgotten both his honor and his word, and thought only that a night must pass, and the recreant might run away. *He told the brother, and advised arrest.* The end was clear. A British agent's Pass of Safety was waste paper, and the victim of misplaced confidence was a prisoner in his brother's hands; and such a brother too!

The Bombay Government did all they could to retrieve the fatal step. The recall would have been made before, but no one could be found to take the Agent's place. A letter was written to the Sultan, deprecating the course pursued and disavowing the act of treachery, we were almost saying, committed in the British name. But now another and a very fitting agent has been found, Lieutenant Pengelley is recalled. These are the simple facts, and need no comment, as we observed before, to show the reason why.

DISCOVERY OF PLUMBAGO IN THE PUNJAUB.

"*Memo. on the Plumbago found near Sonah, in the Goorgaon district, by Dr. W. J. Thomson, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Goorgaon.*

While on duty at Sonah a few days ago I made a cursory geological examination of the hills near the town. The most eastern point of the hill at Sonah is semi-detached from the principal range by a deep gorge. This portion is composed of sandstone much indurated by heat and mixed with eruptive Quartoze and Gnesius rock near the top. About half way up (100 feet) on the western slope of the gorge, where it is nearly precipitous, I found a bed of a soft black stone, easily friable, and soiling the fingers when touched, and brought home some specimens. The bed was from 18 to 24 inches thick, and as far as traced it extended about 30 yards N. and S. and had a *dip* of nearly 10 to the N. Not having examined the stone minutely till I arrived in Goorgaon next day, I had only a conjecture as to its nature, and the great rarity of plumbago made me doubt its identity till tested; hence I did not examine the vein further from the surface, but as the specimens sent have been long exposed to air and moisture I conjecture that Plumbago of an equally pure quality and more dense structure will be found further in.

The natives of Sonah were aware of the presence of a " soft black stone" in the hill but had no idea of its nature or use, so it has been untouched. The specimen sent has a specific gravity of 1,937.5, water being 1,000. It is unchanged by a red heat in an open fire, and is not acted on by strong nitric acid. From these tests I infer that it is neither lignite, sulphuret of antimony, or of aluminous bituminous *slate*. Not having chemical apparatus at my disposal here, I was unable to apply any other tests, I may add that when applied in powder, moistened, to black iron, and subsequently polished, it gave it a fine brilliant black polish like the genuine black lead.

I would recommend that this specimen, or others that I will furnish in a few days, be sent for the inspection and opinion of some professional geologist, and also that its market value be ascertained; when this is determined steps may be taken to work the mine. As the 2nd quality of Cumberland plumbago sells for about £100 per cwt., I think the value of this vein ought to be considerable.

On the western side of the gorge near its entrance is a great mass of what appears to be plumbago reposing against a wall of eruptive trap rock, and much changed and indurated by the heat it has been subjected to. This mass appears to be about 40 tons as far as explored. A specimen is sent.

(Sd.) W. J. THOMSON, M. D.
Civil Assistant Surgeon.

Goorgaon, 12th October 1861.

Supplementary memo. on the Plumbago Mine, discovered at Sonah.

SONAH, 15*th October* 1861.

Since I had the honor of forwarding my last memo. on this subject, I have since visited Sonah and made more full investigations. I now beg to communicate the result. In the first place a mistake occurred in my first memo. in stating that the Plumbago is found *stratified*. There is at the first sight an appearance of stratification owing to the deposit occurring between the beds of stratified rock, but the plumbago itself is found in masses of variable size, generally quite detached though in some cases the rock all round, and extending often to the next mass, is full of Plumbago mixed with finely divided micacious particles.

These masses are of every variety as to quality; some are hard and compact, of almost pure plumbago, and in my opinion of sufficiently good quality to be suitable for the manufacture of drawing pencils; the second sort equally pure but a softer texture and easily reduced to powder. This variety might be used to mix with antimony for the manufacture of common pencils, or along with the inferior varieties, it would find a ready market in India as well as at home for the manufacture of friction grease for machinery, especially for railway wheels when there is great heat. The present plumbago is not much employed for this purpose, but it is only owing to its rarity and high price that this is the case. Its other uses as a powder are numerous, as in making crucibles, cells for galvanic batteries for the electric telegraph, for polishing powder for back iron, and when ground with oil it forms an excellent and permanent black paint. Were the present limited supply in the market somewhat increased, no doubt many more useful applications of it would follow.

I beg to recommend that an experimental gallery be driven into the hill, and a sufficient quantity sent home at once in order truly to test its commercial value. In this undertaking I beg to offer my services to superintend, as I was originally educated as a Mining Engineer. I feel that I am quite capable of managing the mine should Government see fit to give it a fair trial. The Plumbago ought to be assorted and reduced to the most convenient form on the spot, in order to diminish the cost of carriage.

The hills in the neighbourhood shew such peculiarities, that I am induced to believe that they contain metallic deposits, either copper or lead, and in the ensuing cold weather, I hope to be able to make a complete survey, when if anything advantageous is found, I shall have the honour of reporting it at once.

Along with this memo. are forwarded various specimens of the Plumbago dug from six different masses; some shew a distinct crystalline form only, and this is largest in quantity, are filamentous in structure, and a considerable quantity is altogether destitute of any definate structure—being quite amorfous. The filamentous variety seems to be the hardest, and of the most commercial value when also compact, but, in many of the deposits of it, there is a large admixture of micacious sand which gives it a loose and friable texture.

(Sd.) W. J. THOMSON, M. D.
Civil Assistant Surgeon.

Sonah, 15*th October* 1861.

From the Chemical Examiner for the Punjaub,
To D. F. McLeod, Esq. Financial Commissioner.

Dated Lahore, 11*th December* 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have carefully examined the specimen of Plumbago sent by you. I find that it is principally composed of carbon with iron, and that it resembles English Plumbago very closely.

For the information of officers in the district who have not many chemicals at hand, I would here suggest that minerals containing carbon can be recognised by fusing them in powder with common nitre, when they deflagrate and form carbonate of potash—which can easily be tested.

The mineral sent presents the lamellar form; its specific gravity varies from 2.2 to 2.6; its hardness is intermediate between talc and rock salt, or 1.5; its analysis gave the following results.

In grains	...	...	1,000
Water	...	...	43.54
Salts soluble in water	...	...	0.80
Sulphates	...	...	0.45
Cheorides	...	...	0.35
Sesquioxide of Iron	...	...	32.94
Carbonate of lime	...	...	8.37
Silica and Alumina	...	...	129.89
Carbon	...	...	784.52

Part of the Iron appears to be in the form of sesquioxide and the rest combined with the carbon. I have &c.,

(Sd.) T. E. B. Brown,
Chemical Examiner for the Punjab.

—*Lahore Chronicle, Jan.* 8.

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

We have it on good authority, that Mr. Elliot, the Assistant Judge, has, within the last three or four days been removed from his house at Kirkee by a guard, acting under the orders of Colonel

Literary Gazette.

JOHN BULL ON THE GUADALQUIVIR.

(By Anthony Trollope.)

I am an Englishman living, as all Englishmen should do, in England, and my wife would not, I think, be well pleased were I to insinuate that she were other than an Englishwoman, but in the circumstances of my marriage I became connected with the south of Spain, and the narrative which I am to tell requires that I should refer to some of those details.

The Pomfrets and Daguilars have long been in trade together in this country, and one of the partners has usually resided at Seville for the sake of the works which the firm there possesses. My father, James Pomfret, lived there for ten years before his marriage; and since that, and up to the present period, old Mr. Daguilar has been always on the spot. He was, I believe, born in Spain, but he came very early to England; he married an English wife, and his sons have been educated exclusively in England. His only daughter, Maria Daguilar, did not pass so large a proportion of her early life in this country, but she came to us for a visit at the age of seventeen, and when she returned I made up my mind that I most assuredly would go after her. So I did, and she is now sitting on the other side of the fireplace with a legion of small linen habiliments in a huge basket by her side.

I felt, at the first, that there was something lacking to make my cup of love perfectly delightful. It was very sweet, but there was wanting that flower of romance which is generally added to the heavenly draught by a slight admixture of opposition. I feared that the path of my true love would run too smooth. When Maria came to our house my mother and elder sister seemed to be quite willing that I should be continually alone with her; and she had not been there ten days before my father, by chance, remarked that there was nothing old Mr. Daguilar valued so highly as a thorough feeling of intimate alliance between the two families which had been so long connected in trade. I was never told that Maria was to be my wife, but I felt that the same thing was done without words; and when, after six weeks of somewhat elaborate attendance upon her, I asked her, to be Mrs. John Pomfret, I had no more fear of a refusal, or even of hesitation on her part, than I now have when I suggest to my partner some commercial transaction of the undoubted advantage.

But Maria, even at that age, had about her a quiet sustained decision of character quite unlike anything I had seen in English girls. I used to hear, and do still hear, how much more flippant is the education of girls in France and Spain than in England; and I know that this is shown to be the result of many causes—the Roman Catholic religion being, perhaps, the chief offender; but, nevertheless, I rarely see in one of our own young women the same power of a self-sustained demeanour as I meet on the Continent. It goes no deeper than the demeanour, people say. I can only answer that I have not found that shallowness in my own wife.

Miss Daguilar replied to me that she was not prepared with an answer; she had only known me six weeks, and wanted more time to think about it; besides, there was one in her own country with whom she would wish to consult. Isadore she had in mother; and as for consulting old Mr. Daguilar on such a subject, that idea, I knew could not have troubled her. Besides, as I afterwards learned, Mr. Daguilar had already proposed the marriage to his partner exactly as he would have proposed a division of assets. My mother declared that Maria was a foolish chit—in which by-the-by she showed her entire ignorance of character—my father, my eldest sister begged that I would not put on the young lady's inclination, which proved me to assert that the young lady's mind was by no means opposed to my own; and Maria herself, in the coolest manner, suggested that the matter might stand over for twelve months, and that I might then go to Seville and see about it! Stand over for twelve months! Would not Maria, long before that time, have been snapped up and carried off by one of those inordinately rich Spanish grandees who are still to be met with occasionally in Andalucia?

My father's dictum, however, had gone forth; and Maria, in the calmest voice, protested that she thought it very wise. I should be less of a boy by that time, she said, smiling on me, but driving wedges between every fibre of my body as she spoke. 'Be it so,' I said, reluctantly. 'At any rate, I am not so much of a boy that I shall forget you.' And, John, you still have the trade to learn,' she added, with her deliciously foreign intonation—speaking very slowly, but with perfect pronunciation. 'The trade to learn! However, I said not a word, but stalked out of the room, meaning to see her no more before she went. But I could not resist attending on her in the hall as she started; and, when she took leave of us, she put her face up to be kissed by me, as she did by my father, and seemed to receive as much emotion from one embrace as from the other. 'He'll go out by the packet of the 1st April,' said my father, speaking of me as though I were a bale of goods. 'Ah! that will be so nice,' said Maria, settling her dress in the carriage; 'the oranges will be ripe for him then!'

On the 17th April I did sail, and felt still very like a bale of goods. I had received one letter from her, in which she merely stated that her papa would have a room ready for me on my arrival; and, in answer to that, I had sent an epistle somewhat longer, and, as I then thought, a little more to the purpose. Her turn of mind was more practical than mine, and I must confess my belief that she did not appreciate my poetry.

I landed at Cadiz and was there joined by an old family friend, one of the very best fellows that ever lived. He was to accompany me up as far as Seville; and, as he had lived for a year or two at Xeres, was supposed to be more au fait to the matter almost than a Spaniard. His name was Johnson, and he was in the wine trade; and whether for travelling or whether for staying at home—whether for paying you a visit in your own house, or whether for entertaining you in his—there never was (and I am prepared to maintain there never will be) a stancher friend, a choicer companion, or a safer guide than Thomas Johnson. Words cannot produce a eulogium sufficient for his merits. But, as I have since learned, he was not quite so Spanish as I had imagined. Three years among the *bodegas* of Xeres had taught him, no doubt, to appreciate the exact twang of a good, dry sherry; but not, as I now conceive, the exactest flavour of the true Spanish character. I was very lucky, however, in meeting such a man as a friend, and now reckon him as one of the stanchest allies of the house of Pomfret, Daguilar, and Pomfret.

He met me at Cadiz, took me about the town which appeared to me to be of no very great interest;—though the young ladies were all very well. But in this respect, I was then a Stoic, till such time as I might be able to throw myself at the feet of her whom I was ready to proclaim the most lovely of all the Dulcineas of Andalucia. He carried me up by boat and railway to Xeres; gave me a most terrific headache, by dragging me out into the glare of the sun, after I had tasted some half a dozen different wines, and went through all the ordinary hospitalities. On the next day we returned to Puerto, and from thence getting across to St. Lucar and Bonanza, found ourselves on the banks of the Guadalquivir, and took our places in the boat for Seville. I need say but little to my readers respecting that far-famed river. Thirty years ago we in England generally believed that on its banks was to be found a pure elysium of pastoral beauty; that picturesque shepherds and lovely maidens here fed their flocks in fields of asphodel; that the limpid stream ran cool and crystal over bright stones and beneath perennial shade; and that everything on the Guadalquivir was lovely and as poetical as its name. Now, it is pretty widely known that no uglier river oozes down to its bourn in the sea through unwholesome banks of low mud. It is brown and dirty; ungifted by any scenic advantage; margined for miles upon miles by huge, flat, expansive fields, in which cattle are reared—the bulls wanted for the bull-fights among other—and birds of prey sit constant on the shore, watching for the carcasses of such as die. Such are the charms of the golden Guadalquivir.

At first we were very dull on board that steamer. I never found myself in a position in which there was less to do. There was a nasty smell about the little boat which made me almost ill; every turn in the river was so exactly like the last, that we might have been standing still; there was no amusement except eating, and that, when once done, was not of a kind to make an early repetition desirable. Even Johnson was becoming dull, and I began to doubt whether I was so desirous as I once had been to travel the length and breadth of all Spain. But about noon a little incident occurred which did for a time remove some of our tedium. The boat had stopped to take in passengers on the river; and, among others, a man had come on board dressed in a fashion that, to my eyes, was equally strange and picturesque. Indeed, his appearance was so singular, that I could not but regard him with care, though I felt at first averse to stare at a fellow-passenger on account of his clothes. He was a man of about fifty, but as active apparently as though not more than twenty-five; he was of low stature, but of admirable make; his hair was just becoming grizzled, but was short and crisp and well cared for; his face was prepossessing, having a look of good humour added to courtesy, and there was a pleasant, soft smile round his mouth which ingratiated one at the first sight. But it was his dress rather than his person which attracted attention. He wore the ordinary Andalucian cap—of which such hideous parodies are now making themselves common in England—but was not contented with the usual ornament of the double tuft. The cap was small, and jaunty; trimmed with silk velvet—as is common here with men careful to adorn their persons; but this man's cap was finished off with a jewelled button and golden filigree work. He was dressed in a short jacket with a stand-up collar; and that also was covered with golden buttons and with golden buttonholes. It is all gilt down the front, and all lace down the back. The rows of buttons were double; and those of the more backward row hung down in heavy pendules. His waistcoat was of coloured silk—very pretty to look at; and ornamented with a small sash, through which gold threads were worked. All the buttons of his breeches also were of gold; and there were gold tags to all the button-holes. His stockings were of the finest silk, and clocked with gold from the knee to the ankle.

Dress any Englishman in such a grab and he will at once give you the idea of a hog in armour. In the first place he will lack the proper spirit to carry it off, and in the next place the motion of his limbs will disgrace the ornaments they bear. 'And so best,' most Englishmen will say. Very likely; and, therefore, let no Englishman try it. But my Spaniard did not look at all like a hog in armour. He walked slowly down the plank into the boat, whistling lowly but very clearly, a few bars from an opera tune. It was plain to see that he was master of himself, of his ornaments, and of his limbs. He had no appearance of thinking that men were looking at him, or of feeling that he was beauteous in his attire;—nothing could be more natural than his foot-fall, or the quiet glance of his cheery gray eye. He walked up to the captain, who held the helm, and lightly raised his hand to his cap. The captain, taking one hand from the wheel, did the same, and then the stranger, turning his back to the stern of the vessel, and fronting down the river with his face, continued to whistle slowly, clearly, and in excellent time. Grand as were his clothes they were no burthen on his mind.

'What is he?' said I, going up to my friend Johnson, with a whisper.

'Well, I've been looking at him,' said Johnson—which was true enough; 'he's a——an uncommonly good looking fellow, isn't he?'

'Particularly so,' said I; 'and got up quite irrespective of expense. Is he a--a—a gentleman, now, do you think?'

'Well, those things are so different in Spain, that it's almost impossible to make an Englishman understand them. One learns to know all this sort of people by being with them in the country, but one can't explain.'

'No; exactly. Are they real gold?'

'Yes, yes; I dare say they are. They sometimes have them silver gilt.'

It is quite a common thing, then, 'isn't it?' asked I.

'Well, not exactly;—that.——Ah! yes; I see! of course. He is a torero.'

'A what?'

'A mayo. I will explain it all to you. You will see them about in all places, and will get used to them.'

'But I haven't seen one other as yet.'

'No, and they are not all so gay as this, nor so new in their finery, you know.'

'And what is a torero?'

'Well, a torero is a man engaged in bull-fighting.'

'Oh! he is a matador, is he?' said I, looking at him with more than all my eyes.

'No, not exactly that;—not of necessity. He is probably a mayo. A fellow that dresses himself smart for fairs, and will be seen hanging about with the bull-fighters. What would be a sporting fellow in England—only he won't drink and curse like a low man on the turf there. Come, shall we go and speak to him?'

'I can't talk to him,' said I, diffident of my Spanish. I had received lessons in England from Maria Daguilar; but six weeks is little enough for making love, let alone the learning of a foreign language.

'Oh! I'll do the talking. You'll find the language easy enough before long. It soon becomes the same as English to you, when you live among them.' And then Johnson, walking up to the stranger, accosted him with that good-natured familiarity with which a thoroughly nice fellow always opens a conversation with his inferior. Of course I could understand the words which were exchanged; but it was clear enough that the 'mayo' took the address in good part, and was inclined to be communicative and social.

'They are all of pure gold,' said Johnson, turning to me after a minute, making as he spoke a motion with his head to show the importance of the information.

'Are they indeed?' said I. 'Where on earth did a fellow like that get them?' Whereupon Johnson again returned to his conversation with the man. After another minute he raised his hand, and began to finger the button on the shoulder; and to aid him in doing so, the man of the bull-ring turned a little on one side.

'They are wonderfully well made,' said Johnson, talking to me, and still fingering the button. 'They are manufactured, he says, at Osuna, and he tells me that they make them better there than anywhere else.'

'I wonder what the whole set would cost?' said I.

'An enormous deal of money for a fellow like him, I should think!'

'Over twelve ounces,' said Johnson, having asked the question; 'and that will be more than forty pounds.'

'What an uncommon ass he must be!' said I.

As Johnson by this time was very closely scrutinizing the whole set of ornaments I thought I might do so also, and going up close to our friend, I too began to finger the buttons and tags on the other side. Nothing could have been more good-humoured than he was—so much so that I was emboldened to hold up his arm that I might see the cut of his coat, to take off his cap and examine the make, to stuff my finger in beneath his sash, and at last to kneel down while I persuaded him to hold up his legs that I might look to the clocking. The fellow was thoroughly good-natured, and why should I not indulge my curiosity?

'You'll upset him if you do not take care,' said Johnson; for I had got fast hold of him by one ankle, and was determined to finish the survey completely.

'Oh, no, I sha'n't,' said I; 'a bull-fighting chap can surely stand on one leg. But what I wonder at is, how on earth he can afford it.' Whereupon Johnson again began to interrogate him in Spanish.

'He says he has got no children,' said Johnson, having received a reply, 'and that as he has nobody but himself to look after, he is able to allow himself such little luxuries.'

'Tell him that I say he would be better with a wife and couple of babies,' said I—and Johnson interpreted.

'He says he will think of it some of these days, when he finds that the supply of fools in the world is becoming short,' said Johnson.

We had nearly done with him now; but after regaining my feet, I addressed myself once more to the heavy pendules, which hung down almost under his arm. I lifted one of these, meaning to feel its weight between my fingers; but unfortunately I gave a lurch, probably through the motion of the boat, and still holding by the button, tore it almost off from our friends's coat.

'Oh, I am so sorry!' I said, in broad English.

'It do not matter at all,' he said, bowing, and speaking with equal plainness. And then, taking a knife from his pocket, he cut the pendule off, leaving a bit of torn cloth on the side of his jacket.

'Upon my word, I am quite unhappy,' said I; 'but I always am so awkward.' Whereupon he bowed low.

'Couldn't I make it right?' said I, bringing out my purse.

He lifted his hand, and I saw that it was small and white; he lifted it, and gently put it upon my purse, smiling sweetly as he did so. 'Thank you, no, senor; thanks to you, no.' And then, bowing to us both, he walked away down into the cabin.

'Upon my word, he is a deuced well-mannered fellow,' said I.

'You shouldn't have offered him money,' said Johnson; 'a Spaniard does not like it.'

'Why, I thought you could do nothing without money in this country. Doesn't every one take bribes?'

'Ah! yes; that is a different thing; but not the price of a button. By Jove! he understood English, too. Did you see that?'

'Yes; and I called him an ass! I hope he doesn't mind it.'

'Oh! no; he won't think anything about it,' said Johnson. 'That sort of fellows don't. I dare say we shall see him in the bull-ring next Sunday, and then we'll make all right with a glass of lemonade.'

And so our adventure ended with the man of the gold ornaments. I was sorry that I had spoken English before him so heedlessly, and resolved that I would never be guilty of such *gaucherie* again. But, then, who would think that a Spanish bull-fighter would talk a foreign language? I was sorry, also, that I had torn his coat;—it had looked so awkward; and sorry again that I had offered the man money. Altogether I was a little ashamed of myself; but I had too much to look forward to at Seville to allow any heaviness to remain long at my heart; and before I had arrived at the marvellous city I had forgotten both him and his buttons.

Nothing could be nicer than the way in which I was welcomed at Mr. Daguilar's house, or more kind—I may almost say affectionate—than Maria's manner to me. But it was too affectionate; and I am not sure that I should not have liked my reception better had she been more diffident in her tone, and less inclined to greet me with open warmth. As it was, she again gave me her cheek to kiss, in her father's presence, and called me dear John, and asked me specially after some rabbits which I had kept at home merely for a younger sister; and then it seemed as though she were in no way embarrassed by the peculiar circumstances of our position. Twelve months since I had asked her to be my wife, and now she was to give me an answer; and yet she was as assured in her gait, and as serenely joyous in her tone, as though I were a brother just returned from college. It could not be that she meant to refuse me, or she would not smile on me and be so loving; but I could almost have found it in my heart to wish that she would. 'It is quite possible,' said I to myself, 'that I may not be found so ready for this family bargain. A love that is to be had like a bale of goods is not exactly the love to suit my taste.' But then, when I met her again in the morning, I could no more have quarrelled with her than I could have flown.

I was inexpressibly charmed with the whole city, and especially with the house in which Mr. Daguilar lived. It opened from the corner of a narrow, unfrequented street—a corner like an elbow—and, as seen from the exterior, there was nothing prepossessing to recommend it. But the outer door led by a short hall or passage to an inner door or *grille*, made of open ornamental ironwork, and through that we entered a court, or patio, as they called it. Nothing could be more lovely or deliciously cool than was this small court. The building on each side was covered by trellis-work; and beautiful creepers, vines, and parasite flowers, now in the full magnificence of the early summer, grew up and clustered round the window. Every inch of wall was covered, so that none of the glaring whitewash wounded the eye. In the four corners of the patio were four large orange-trees, covered with fruit. I would not say a word in special praise of these, remembering that childish promise she had made on my behalf. In the middle of the court there was a fountain, and round about on the marble floor there were chairs, and here and there a small table, as though the space were really a portion of the house. It was here that we used to take our cup of coffee and smoke our cigarettes, I and old Mr. Daguilar, while Maria sat by, not only approving, but occasionally rolling for me the thin paper round the fragrant weed with her taper fingers. Beyond the patio was an open passage or gallery, filled also with flowers in pots; and then, beyond this, one entered the drawing-room of the house. It was by no means a princely palace or mansion, fit for the owner of untold wealth. The rooms were not over large nor very numerous; but the most had been made of a small space, and everything had been done to relieve the heat of an almost tropical sun.

'It is pretty, is it not?' she said, as she took me through it.

'Very pretty,' I said. 'I wish we could live in such houses.'

'Oh, they would not do at all for dear old fat, cold, cozy England. You are quite different, you know, in everything from us in the south; more phlegmatic, but then so much steadier. The men and the houses are all the same.'

I can hardly tell why, but even this wounded me. It seemed to me as though she were inclined to put into one and the same category things English, dull, useful, and solid; and that she was disposed to show a sufficient appreciation for such necessaries of life, though she herself had another and inner sense—a sense keenly alive to the poetry of her own southern clime; and that I, as being English, was to have no participation in this latter charm. An English husband might do very well, the interests of the firm might make such an arrangement desirable, such a *mariage de convenance*—so I argued to myself—might be quite compatible with—with heaven only knows what delights of superterrestrial romance, from which I, as being an English thick-headed lump of useful coarse mortality, was to be altogether debarred. She had spoken to me of oranges, and having finished the survey of the house, she offered me some little cakes. It could not be that of such things were the thoughts which lay undivulged beneath the clear waters of those deep black eyes—undivulged to me, though no one else could have so good a right to read those thoughts! It could not be that that noble brow gave index of a mind intent on the trade of which she spoke so often! Words of other sort than any that had yet passed between us must fall at times from the rich curves of that perfect mouth.

So felt I then, pining for something to make me unhappy. Ah, me! I know all about it now, and am content. But I wish that some learned pundit would give us a good definition of romance, would describe in words that feeling with which our hearts are so pestered when we are young, which makes us sigh for we know not what, and forbids us to be contented with what God sends us. We invest female beauty with impossible attributes, and are angry because our women have not the spiritualized souls of angels, anxious as we are that they should also be human in the flesh. A man looks at her he would love as at a distant land—a cape in a mountainous land. The peaks are glorious with more than the beauty of earth and rock and vegetation. He dreams of some mysterious grandeur of design which tempts him on under the hot sun, and over the sharp rock, till he has reached the mountain goal which he had set before him. But when there, he finds that the beauty is well-nigh gone, and as for that delicious mystery on which his soul had fed, it has vanished for ever.

I know all about it now, and am, as I said, content. Beneath those deep black eyes there lay a well of love, good, honest, homely love, love of father and husband and children that were to come—of that love which loves to see the loved ones prospering in honesty. That noble brow—for it is noble; I am unchanged in that opinion, and will go unchanged to my grave—covers thoughts as to the welfare of many, and an intellect fitted to the management of a household, of servants, namely, and children and perchance a husband. That mouth can speak words of wisdom, of very useful wisdom—though of poetry it has latterly uttered little that was original. Poetry and romance! They are splendid mountain views seen in the distance. So let men be content to see them, and not attempt to tread upon the fallacious heather of the mystic hills.

(To be continued.)

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